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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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HAGUE, *May* 24.

PRIVATE Letters inform us that when Count Alexis Orlow, Commander in Chief of the Ruſſian naval Forces in the Mediterranean, had his Audience of Leave of the Empreſs, in Order to return to his Poſt, her Imperial Majeſty cauſed to be delivered to him not only a conſiderable Sum of Money in Specie, but alſo Bills of Exchange for upwards of five Millions of Roubles, for the Support of the ſaid naval Forces; which, added to the Contributions that the Ruſſians levy in the Iſlands they have ſubdued in the Archipelago, will enable them to live plentifully, and to advance their Progreſs.

According to Advices from Stockholm, the Court Party diminiſhes daily, ſo that if the Defection continue its Partiſans will ſoon be very few. This Diminution is attributed, on the one Hand, to the Manœuvres of the Court of Peterſburg, which covertly takes great Pains to prevent the new King of Sweden from having more Authority and Power than the King his Father and Predeceſſor poſſeſſed; and to this Effort every Sort of Influence is practiſed on the Senate and the Nobility of the Kingdom, as being the moſt powerful Order. On the other Hand, the Diminution of the Court Party is attributed to the Contents of the Declaration that the new King made in his late Letter addreſſed to the Senate.

CAIRO, *March* 13. Egypt, from whence Troops uſed to be drawn for the Uſe of the Grand Seignior, is now drained both of Men and Money; this City, in particular, is in a moſt diſtreſſed State.

WARSAW, *April* 20. According to an exact Liſt, the Plague has carried off, in this Kingdom, two Hundred and forty five Thouſand Perſons, and happily has now ceaſed.

MITTAU, *May* 1. One Hundred and fifty Houſes, with their Inhabitants and Cattle, were carried away by the Rapidity of the late Torrents at Riga.

NAPLES, *April* 30. A violent Eruption of Mount Verſuvius has juſt happened on the Side of the Principality of Oltajano, but the Lava has taken ſuch a Courſe that no Damage has been received.

An Engliſh Gentleman, late arrived, broke his Leg ſo badly, in falling from his Carriage, that the Phyſicians and Surgeons of this City agreed there was no other Method of ſaving his Life but by Amputation, which was accordingly performed. The Preſence of Mind, and Intrepidity, of the unfortunate Gentleman during the Operation, aſtoniſhed all who were preſent. The King, touched with the Misfortune this Stranger had met with, has ordered a Guard to be placed at his Gate, in Order to ſtop any Carriages, or any other Annoyances that may diſturb him, and has alſo ordered his firſt Surgeon to attend him.

MUNICH, *May* 12. This Country, which uſed to be the Granary of Tirol, Switzerland, and of ſeveral unfruitful Territories, is now reduced to great Extremity, and the Goverment is wholly employed in relieving it. For this Purpoſe one Hundred large Barrels of Flower, which had lain in one of the City Storehouſes ever ſince the Year 1632, when Guſtavus Adolphus ravaged Bavaria, have been examined; and though reduced to a Kind of Stone, are found in ſome Degree ſerviceable, by a proper Mixture of freſh Meal, and the Bread made in this Manner is diſtributed to the Poor. Many Expedients are taken to procure Corn from Italy and Auſtria, and all Perſons who have no viſible Occupations are ordered to leave the City; the Subjects to retire to their reſpective Habitations, and the Foreigners to remove out of the State.

The Situation of Ratiſbon is ſtill more deplorable, as they have but ſmall Hopes of eſcaping a Famine; and at Augſbourg the poorer Sort of People are reduced to ſubſiſt on a Kind of Bread made of the Bark of Beech and Alder, into which a ſmall Quantity of Spice is worked, though, from its heating Quality, it is of itſelf liable to produce Diſorders.

LONDON, *May* 25.

WE hear from Copenhagen that the great Number of Executions of young Women for the Murder of their Baſtard Children has induced his Daniſh Majeſty to order an Hoſpital to be opened for the Reception of ſuch unfortunate Babes. A Box is placed every Night in the Front of the Houſe to receive all Children that are brought, and taken in every Morning; over the Box is cut, in Marble, an Inſcription, ſignifying, *Unhappy Children preſerved!* The Morning after the firſt Night ſix young Children were found in the Box.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *May* 17.

"The Scaffolding which had been erected on the Saone, for the People to ſee the Counteſs of Provence at the Time of her paſſing by Lyons, fell down, and a great Number of Perſons loſt their Lives by this unhappy Accident; many others are very much hurt."

The King of Denmark's Conduct ſince his Departure from England, by the great Reforms he is continually making for the Good of his Subjects, ſeems actuated by the ſame noble Spirit as the famous Prince the Czar was, in Conſequence of his Reſidence in England. That Prince took with him not only the Models of Ships, but alſo the Schemes that were then newly projected for Charity Schools, Hoſpitals, &c. which, upon Return to his own Country, he ordered to be erected in all Parts of his vaſt Empire, which he enforced by an Edict, that none ſhould be married that could not read the Bible. So differently did this wonderful Genius think from ſome Politicians amongſt us, who have laid it down for a Maxim in Government, that the ſervile Part of Mankind are to be kept as ignorant as poſſible.

A Gentleman who arrived in Town on Thurſday from France ſays that at Calais it is very difficult to get a Joint of Meat ſince the Exportation of live Cattle from England has been ſtopped, and that the poorer Sort of People there are in the greateſt Diſtreſs. This Gentleman adds, that Trade is totally at a Stand, and that at Paris he bought for four Guineas a Sword for which he muſt have paid ten when Trade was in a flouriſhing Condition; ſo greatly are the French in Want of Money.

From Manchester we learn that laſt Market Day Proviſions ſold at the following Prices, namely, Beef from fourpence to ſixpence a Pound, Mutton from fourpence Halfpeny to ſixpence, Lamb from ſixpence to eightpence, Veal from threepence Halfpeny to fourpence, and Pork from fourpence to fivepence; Butter from ninepence to tenpence, and Cheeſe from thirty one Shillings to thirty ſix Shillings the Hundred Weight.

The preſent enormous Price of Proviſions, added to the Exorbitance of our Taxes, bids fair to keep this Nation poor for a long Time.

Yeſterday Morning one William Richards, a Journeyman Jeweller in the little Old Bailey, drank nine Quarterns of Geneva within an Hour, and walked off without any Signs of Intoxication.

May 27. Early on Sunday Morning his Majeſty, attended by a few General Officers, went privately to Tooting Common, in Surry, where Elliot's and Burgoyne's Regiments of Light Horſe were drawn up in two Battalions, and went through a complete Exerciſe in Imitation of a Buſh Fight. This agreeably entertained his Majeſty, and gave great Pleaſure to the Spectators.

On Saturday, at one o'Clock, their Majeſties ſet out from the Queen's Palace for Richmond, where they propoſed dining. They had gone but a few Miles, when, her Majeſty finding herſelf indiſpoſed, they returned to the Queen's Palace.

On Saturday Evening their Majeſties paid a Viſit to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales at Carlton Houſe, where they continued for ſome Hours.

Yeſterday the Reverend Doctor Long preached before his Majeſty at the Chapel Royal, and Lord Cadogan carried the Sword of State; after which there was a numerous Court, at which the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, ſeveral of the Nobility, and moſt of the foreign Miniſters, were preſent.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, *May* 25.

"Lord Rochford, Lord Le Deſpencer, Lord Palmerſton, &c. have ſurveyed the Men of War, and this Day they will viſit the Dockyards. The Navy Board are down here, in Order to aſſiſt their Lordſhips. The Arrogant, of ſeventy four Guns, is paid off."

The following is ſaid to be the real Cauſe of the Earl of Sandwich's preſent Survey of the Dockyards. At the Beginning of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament Sir Edward Hawke declared, not only in the Houſe of Commons, but in the Privy Council, that a certain Number of Ships was fit for immediate Service; in a few Days afterwards he was obliged to retract the Aſſertion he had made, not one Third of the Number being fit for Sea. Sir Edward was therefore ſummoned to a Cabinet Council. His Defence was, that he ſpoke from the Reports made to him by the Surveyor of the Navy, Sir Thomas Slade. It was then reſolved, in Council, that Sir Thomas ſhould anſwer for his Conduct before the Houſe of Commons. This Reſolution being taken only two or three Days previous to the Adjournment of the Houſe for the Chriſtmas Holidays, it was referred to the next Meeting, before which Time Sir Thomas Slade died.

On this Occaſion a certain Nobleman was heard to ſay, he died juſt in Time to ſave his Neck. It was then agreed, in Council, that Sir Edward Hawke ſhould be diſmiſſed, and that for the future the Navy and Dockyards throughout the Kingdom ſhould be ſurveyed by the Lords of the Admiralty every two Years.

On Friday was filed in the King's Bench Office a Declaration on Behalf of Lord L. againſt a Piedmonteſe Nobleman, for *Crim. Con.* with Lady L. wherein the Damages are laid at twenty Thouſand Pounds. Mr. Dunning was retained for Lord L. immediately on the Diſcovery of the Cauſe of Action, as was Mr. Wedderburne for the Defendant.

An Account was received on Friday of ſome riotous Proceedings at Norwich, by vaſt Numbers of People aſſembling in that City under Pretence of fixing the Price of Proviſions, &c.

The Corrigidores, a Dutch Man of War from St. Euſtatia, was loſt off Cape Finiſterre in the Night of the 16th Ultimo, and every Soul periſhed.

The Experiment, Hamlin, from Briſtol and Virginia to Honduras, was loſt off Cuba on the 17th of December, but the Crew were ſaved.

Laſt Wedneſday died, in Worceſter Infirmary, John Fawkes, who was brought in the Night before with his Throat cut in a ſhocking Manner, which he pretended was done by two Footpads; but a little before he expired he declared he was his own Executioner, and that he was urged to it by being diſappointed in his Addreſſes to a young Woman whom he loved.

May 28. Yeſterday, at Noon, a Privy Council was held at Lord Rochford's Office in Cleveland Row, on continental Affairs.

Yeſterday her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia gave a grand Entertainment to ſeveral of the Nobility, of both Sexes, at her Seat at Gunnerſbury.

A *Bon Mot*, which lately fell from his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, is much talked of at Court, and ſtrongly marks the particular Turn of his Temper. Being lately at Play with his Brothers, and ſome other little Ones of Diſtinction, it was ſuggeſted by one of the young Gentlemen to make a temporary Priſon of a large Cloſet in the Room, and to confine ſuch Offenders there as violated the eſtabliſhed Laws of any Amuſement with which they choſe to divert themſelves. The Prince, however, inſtantly diſapproved the Propoſition, ſaying, that "Liberty in this Country was too ſerious a Thing ever to be made a Jeſt of."

Thurſday laſt a young Woman of Somerſetſhire, whoſe Affections had unfortunately been gained by a young Barber of Chiſwick, followed him to that Village, where the Mother of the Youth refuſing to let her ſee him, and alſo giving her coarſe Language, the unhappy Girl, in a Fit of Deſpair, ſeized a Razor, with which ſhe cut her own Throat. The Aſſiſtance of an eminent Surgeon was immediately had, but ſhe had done the Buſineſs effectually. She expired ſoon after, calling upon her "dear Billy," and in vain requeſting to ſee him in her laſt Moments. It is ſaid that the poor Girl was pregnant by her Deſerter; and on Saturday Evening the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the Body, at the White Hart at Chiſwick, and brought in their Verdict Lunacy. It appeared that her Name was Richards, born of reputable Parents at Swanſey in Glamorganſhire, and was ſettled as a Milliner at Bath, where ſhe became acquainted with a young Man, Son in Law to a Perukemaker. After he quitted Bath ſhe followed him to Chiſwick, where ſhe committed this raſh Action. No more than threepence Halfpeny was found in her Pocket. She was buried the ſame Night in Chiſwick Churchyard, attended by a great Number of Spectators, who ſhed Tears on the mournful Occaſion.

The following Letter from Peterſburg, dated April 20th, has been ſent to Prince Gallitzin, Miniſter from her Imperial Majeſty to their High Mightineſſes the States General.

"A Courier is juſt arrived here from the grand Army, with Advice that on the 24th of laſt Month Major General Wieſſman paſſed the Danube, near Tulchi, with eight Hundred Grenadiers, in Order to make a Diverſion while an Attack was made on this Side the River, by General Potemkin, upon the Fortreſs of Torno. Notwithſtanding Tulchi was defended by a Garriſon of thirty Thouſand Men, and ſeveral Batteries, M. Wieſſman began the Attack, and with his ſmall Body of Troops entirely routed the Garriſon, took ſeveral Priſoners, conveyed Part of the Cannon away in ſmall Boats, ſpiking up the Remainder, and purſuing the Enemy to a conſiderable Diſtance. The Grand Viziar being informed of this Enterpriſe, by a Spy, deſpatched ſeven large Veſſels to deſtroy the Boats which tranſported our Troops; but our Forces perceiving this Fleet was intended to prevent their Retreat, re-embarked with the greateſt Expedition, and immediately attacked and ſeized ſix of the Enemy's Veſſels. General Wieſſman repaſſed the River, and returned ſafe to Iſmail."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *May* 21.

"By Letters from Paris, of the 17th Inſtant, we are informed that the Counteſs de Provence arrived on the 11th of this Month at Fontainbleau; on the 13th ſhe went to Choiſey with the King, the Count de Provence, &c. The next Day her Highneſs ſet out for Verſailles, where the Marriage Ceremony was performed with all Pomp and Dignity ſuitable to her Rank. In the Evening there was a royal Banquet, to which the Princeſſes of the Blood were invited; but the Princes of the Blood were not preſent, except the Count de la Marche, who had aſſiſted at the Marriage, with the Count d'Eu, and the Duke de Penthievre.

"On the 15th a grand Firework was played off, and there were very fine Illuminations in the Gardens facing the Caſtle. This Feſtival, however, did not bring together ſo great a Number of People as was expected.

"Paris was illuminated on the Evening of the Wedding Day. The Hotel of the Sardinian Ambaſſadour exceeded all the reſt in Splendour, all the Walls and Gates of which had Illuminations on them forming Ciphers relative to the auguſt Marriage and the Alliance of the two Houſes. Wine and Proviſions were diſtributed among the Populace.

"The Princeſs of Provence is announced to be of a moſt agreeable Figure, though not a perfect Beauty. is poſſeſſed of Wit, is rather ſerious than gay, but her excellent Underſtanding is much applauded. Her Affability, Goodneſs, and the Nobleneſs of her Mind, are univerſally extolled. Since her Arrival in France, the Princeſs, who is extremely charitable, has diſtributed among diſtreſſed Perſons two Thouſand five Hundred Louiſdores."

Further Particulars of the above Marriage.

"The Count and Counteſs of Provence, entering the Chapel, advanced to the Bottom of the Altar, and kneeled down on the Cuſhion placed on the Steps of the Chancel. The Archbiſhop of Rheims, Great Almoner, who came out of the Veſtry the Moment the King entered the Chapel, preſented his Majeſty with holy Water, and then went up to the Altar, which the King and Royal Family approached. This Prelate, after addreſſing a Diſcourſe to the Count and Counteſs of Provence, began the Ceremony by the Benediction of thirteen Pieces of Gold, and of a golden Ring. He preſented them to the Count de Provence, who put the Ring on the fourth Finger of the left Hand of the Counteſs, and gave her the thirteen pieces of Gold. The Marriage Ceremony being finiſhed, and the Count and Counteſs of Provence having received the nuptial Benediction, the King returned to his Seat, and the Great Almoner began Maſs, during which the King's Band performed a Piece of Muſick ſuitable to the Occaſion. As ſoon as the Counteſs of Provence was in her own Apartment, the Duke de Duras, firſt Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting, had the Honour of delivering to her the Key of a Box of Jewels which the King had ordered the Duke to ſend to her Apartment."

The Comet, ſuppoſed to be that diſcovered by Monſieur Meſſier the firſt of April laſt, has been ſeen ſeveral Times at Tenderden. The firſt of this Inſtant it was near the Star marked Beta, in the Foot of Auriga; and on Friday the 17th, at Half paſt ten, was in a right Line between Tau and Epſilon in Gemini, about two Degrees from the firſt and ſix Degrees from the laſt of thoſe Stars. It had about a Hundred and two Degrees right Aſcenſion, and about twenty nine Degrees north Declination, with a Tail about a Degree and a Half long, as ſeen through a refracting Teleſcope.

Letters from France mention a prodigious Scarcity of Proviſions in that Country, eſpecially in Picardy, where, for Want of proper and wholeſome Food, a great Mortality now prevails amongſt the lower Sort of People.

By a Letter from Rippon, in Yorkſhire, we learn that there never was a more plentiful Proſpect than at this Time. Fruit in particular, from the great Quantity of Bloſſoms appearing upon the Trees, it is thought will be very plentiful this Year.

On Sunday Night Mr. D——r, the noted Trader in Weſtminſter Hall, was detected in his abominable Practices about the Mews, and met with a very ſevere Drubbing from the Populace, who rolled him in the Duſt, made him go down on his Knees and cry out *God bleſs the Women!* then took him to the Pump in Covent Garden, waſhed him well, and rolled him in the Dirt. Having been reſcued by a Party of Iriſh Chairmen, whoſe Protection he procured by his Purſe, he took Refuge in a Tavern, and at length, terribly bruiſed, got to his own Houſe in Bridge Street.

May 29. It is ſaid the Earl of Bute has been adviſed by his Phyſicians to drink the Bath Waters, and will ſet out for that Place in a few Days.

The following is the Speech of Mr. Alderman ROSSITER, at the Court of Common Council, held yeſterday at Guildhall, which was taken by a Member of the Court in ſhort Hand.

"My Lord Mayor,

"I riſe up to trouble your Lordſhip, and the Court, with a Propoſition which I flatter myſelf may tend towards relieving the Poor at this Time, when Proviſions are exceſſive ſcarce and dear, owing to a Length of Rain, and repeated hard Froſts in the Winter, ſucceeded by a long and cold Drought, which has deprived the Country of Paſture, deſtroyed great Quantities of Lambs, and occaſioned Butchers Meat to be ſo much advanced in Price that poor labouring People, eſpecially thoſe who have Families, cannot afford to buy it. I conſider the Article of Proviſions as coming directly under our Cognizance; in the Article of Bread, we have the Regulation of it. I obſerve, by the Liſt of the Prices which Wheat bears in the different Counties, that almoſt all of them is dearer than in this Metropolis, from whence I am convinced that no Arts are uſed, and that there is no Monopoly to raiſe that grand Staff of Life upon us; and I am alſo convinced that the Dearneſs of Meat is owing to the Inclemency of the Seaſon. I have, with Pleaſure, obſerved, that when any conſiderable publick Calamity happens, either in the Colonies or any Part of the Kingdom, this Court has always been forward to lend its Aſſiſtance by liberal Contributions. Let us not, on the preſent Occaſion, be unmindful of the many Thouſands of Poor encircled within our own Walls, and many Thouſands more in Spitalfields, and other Parts of the Vicinity of this City, great Part of whom are uſeful and valuable Manufacturers, and labouring People, who cannot afford to eat Meat at its preſent Price, more than once or twice a Week. There is, my Lord, a Harveſt in the Ocean, if we will give Encouragement to Fiſhermen to reap it, and to bring Mackerel and Herrings to this City. A Gentleman told us, in the laſt Debate, that there were twenty Thouſand Pounds in the Chamber. I (who am an entire Stranger to the Finances of the City, having never ſerved upon the City Lands Committee) am glad to be informed we are ſo well in Caſh; and having been pretty generous upon ſome late Occaſions, I doubt not the Concurrence of this Court to the Motion I ſhall propoſe, which I chooſe to confine to Mackerel and Herrings, they being the great Fiſh Articles of Proviſion to the Poor; and I have choſen to avoid clogging the Motion with the high Prices of Corn or Cattle, from a Belief that it is a real and not an artificial Scarcity, and from a Preſumption that an Inquiry into the Prices of thoſe Articles more properly belongs to the legiſlative Authority of the Kingdom than to us, unleſs it were by a Petition, if it ſhould be found neceſſary, from this Court, before the next Meeting of Parliament. And if, my Lord, we can, by a ſuitable Encouragement, bring in Quantities of Fiſh, we ſhall, in Proportion to the Increaſe of that Article, leſſen the Conſumption of Freſh Meat, and conſequently reduce its Value. I therefore humbly move, that a Committee be appointed to conſider of the moſt effectual Method of encouraging the taking and bringing the largeſt poſſible Quantity of Mackerel to this City, as a ſeaſonable Relief to the Poor, in this Time of general Scarcity of Butchers Meat, and as the moſt probable Means of reducing the preſent high Prices thereof; that the ſaid Committee conſiſt of ſix Aldermen and twelve Commoners; and that they have Power to draw upon the Chamber of London for any Sum not exceeding five Hundred Pounds."

Thurſday the Daughter of a Man of Fortune, who had married her Father's Butler, having made an unſucceſsful Attempt to be reconciled, on her Father's giving Orders to a Servant to turn her out of Doors, ſhe, in an Agony of Rage and Deſpair, plunged a Penknife into her Breaſt in his Preſence, which ſo wrought upon him that he ordered her to be taken Care of and remain in his Houſe, promiſed to forgive her, and ſent for a Surgeon, who we hear is of Opinion that the Wound is not mortal.

Saturday Morning a Man had his Leg cut off by a Steel Trap, while robbing the Grounds of a Gardener in Lambeth Marſh.

It is reported that the Earl of Sandwich, during his Stay at Portſmouth, has intimated his Reſolution of ſcratching off the Liſt all thoſe Officers of the Marines who abſent themſelves, provided they do not immediately repair to Quarters; which Reſoluuon is in general highly applauded, on Account of the Number already draughted from the three Diviſions, conſiderably before their Turn, which this Reſolution will in future prevent, by reducing the Abſentees to the Alternative of either attending their Duty or reſigning their Commiſſions.

Monday Night Hoſtilities recommenced between the Marſhal and the Priſoners in the King's Bench Priſon. An Avenue within the Walls, contrary to the late Convention, he began to form with a ſtrong Door. The Priſoners knowing this Step to be an Introduction to cloſe Confinement, tore it down, and burnt it. They afterwards pulled down ſome Party Walls which obſtructed the free Circulation of Air, and which for a Year paſt the Marſhal had promiſed to demoliſh himſelf. On this Provocation the Marſhal ordered to fire, which was obeyed. One Gentleman was ſhot through his Hat, and another had a ſlight Wound on his Finger. One Soldier was ſhot in the Arm by one of the Turnkeys. A ſtrong Party of the Guards aſſiſted to convey the offending Priſoners to the New Jail the next Morning.

May 30. Monday a Courier arrived from Madrid at the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour's. His Excellency went immediately to the French Ambaſſadour's, and had a Conference with him. Soon after a Meſſenger was

despatched to Paris, from which it is conjectured that there is some Scheme in Agitation which may prove disagreeable to England, at least to the present Ministry.

Tuesday the Right Honourable the Earl of Bute set out with his Family from South Audley Street, for his Seat at Luton Hoo, in Bedfordshire.

A Premium of ten Pounds is offered by the City of London to the Masters or Owners of the first twenty Vessels who shall deliver at Billingsgate Market Cargoes of not less than five Thousand Mackerel, at or under the Rate of ten Shillings for the Hundred or six Score, with sufficient Proof as to their Freshness.—*Quere*, Would not a Premium to Graziers, who should sell the greatest Number of Cattle at the lowest Price, be an effectual Method of preventing an artificial Scarcity?

Yesterday came on at Lincoln's Inn Hall, before the Lord Chancellor, a Petition on a singular Case.

A Lady in Ireland had a certain Disorder communicated to her by her Husband. She sued him accordingly in a Cause of Divorce or Separation from Bed and from Board, as well upon this Account as for Cruelty. The Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court in Ireland dismissed the Husband, doubting whether the Proof of that Fact was Cruelty sufficient to entitle her to Separation, and not knowing of any Precedent. Besides this, he did not allow her Alimony during Suit. The Lady appealed to the High Court of Delegates in Great Britain, to be named in a Commission by the Lord Chancellor. A Caveat was entered by the Husband, who prayed that the Commissioners delegate might be Irish. The Lady prayed that they might be English Common Law Judges and Civilians. After long and learned Arguments, the Lord Chancellor granted the Commission to Irish Delegates, five to be named by each Party. The Counsel for the Lady were Doctor Marriot, his Majesty's Advocate General at Doctors Commons, and Mr. Maddox; Doctor Wynne, and Mr. Wedderburne, for the Gentleman.

It is said that Lady Grosvenor has proved her Recrimination. The Counsel for her Ladyship are, Doctor Marriot, Doctor Harris, and Doctor Calvert; for his Lordship, Doctor Collier, Doctor Wynne, Doctor Burrel, and Doctor Bever. The Success of her Ladyship's Attack on his Lordship will be very alarming to many Men of Fashion, who neglect their Ladies; for if the Facts are proved, they will be in Bar of any Sentence of Separation, although any Thing may happen to be proved against a Lady, the Law holding that Persons of Gallantry are the fittest to live together.

Letters from Paris, of the 24th Instant, mention that several Hawkers have been lately taken into Custody for vending some Arrets, Remonstrances, Letters of the Princes of the Blood, &c. and committed to Prison. The Informers on these Occasions have been chiefly Ecclesiasticks, who urge that in serving the Police by such Informations they act agreeably to the Will of God.

The Comet lately seen at Tenterden has also been observed at Canterbury. On Sunday Night last it had one Hundred and sixteen Degrees forty five Minutes right Ascension, and twenty seven Degrees north Declination, continuing its apparent Course almost parallel to the Ecliptick, and it is at present visible with a Telescope only.

May 31. The Regency of Tunis have laid an Embargo on all foreign Vessels in their Ports, indiscriminately. An English Frigat and two Dutch Merchantmen, were in that Port when this Event happened.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *May* 20.

"The Distractions of this Country daily increase. The Princes of the Blood, and the Parliaments of France, are united in one firm Body to oppose the Tyranny of the Court; and the King of Spain, as a Prince of the House of Bourbon, is strongly attached to them, and determined to support them against the Court of Versailles, whose Politicks he detests, and whose Plan he abhors, for re-establishing the Jesuits in France. The *finesse non* of the Princes of the Blood is, the Restitution to all the Parliaments of France of their original constitutional Privileges; their Freedom of Debate; of annulling and registering of parliamentary Edicts; and the Dismission, for ever, from the Service of France, the Regiments of foreign Mercenaries, the strongest Support of Tyranny in France, and at this Crisis the only Foundation for absolute Government."

Yesterday several of the Nobility paid a Visit to her Majesty at the Queen's Palace, who continues in a perfect State of Health.

Tuesday the Earl of Grantham set out to embark for his Embassy at the Court of Spain; he goes by Way of Paris, where he proposes continuing for some Time.

Tuesday the Earl of Halifax came to Town from his Seat on Hampton Common, but still continues in so bad a State of Health as not to be able to attend on any Business.

Wednesday General Elliot's Regiment of Light Horse relieved the Horse and Horse Grenadier Guards on St. James's Duty, and the same Day General Burgoyne's Regiment marched for Shropshire, where they are to be quartered in different Parts of that County.

Lord Sandwich, in Consequence of his Visit to the Royal Hospital at Haslar near Gosport, has ordered a new Guardhouse to be built there.

It is said that the Lords of the Admiralty have given strict Orders for no Stranger whatever to be admitted into the Dockyards of this Kingdom in future; and double Sentinels are to be placed at the Water Side, to prevent any One landing, except such as belong to Yards.

June 1. An Evening Paper, of last Night, positively asserts that the Terms of the Treaty of Peace, on the Eve of being concluded between Russia and the Porte, under the Mediation of the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, are these. Belgrade, and all the Forts on the Danube, to its Mouth, to be ceded to Austria, as a Barrier against the Turks. Bender ceded to the same Power, as a Barrier against the Russians. The intermediate Countries between the Neister and Danube to remain neutral, under their Princes and Waywodes. The Danube to bound the Turkish Dominions in Europe. All the Coast of the Black Sea, with its Ports and Harbours, comprehending those of the Crimea, ceded to Russia. The Crim Tartars to become nominally independent. The Russians not to have the free Navigation of the Bosphorus and Hellespont, and to evacuate the Archipelago and its Isles. The Throne of Poland to be declared vacant, and a free Election permitted, by withdrawing of all foreign Troops, which might overawe the Diet. The Candidates for the Polish Throne to be the Elector of Saxony, the present King, and an Archduke. Should the Election not fall on the present King (which it is generally believed it will not) he is to retain the Title of King, to which will be annexed the Dutchy of Penin. The King of Prussia to cede his Part of Silesia to Austria, and to receive Polish Prussia and Dantzick in Lieu of it, guarantied by Austria. The only Obstacle which retards the Completion of the above Treaty is the Neutrality of the Countries between the Neister and Danube, which the House of Austria wish to erect into a Sovereignty for a Branch of their Family.

It is said that the Committee for the Defence of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, who sat on Thursday last at the Mansion House, have ordered Prosecutions to be commenced against Sir Fletcher Norton.

Some Letters from the Hague mention that the States General have received some very important Despatches from their Ambassadours at two powerful Courts, the Contents of which had thrown them into great Consternation.

Letters from Vienna say that the Emperour is employed for four Hours at a Time in his Cabinet, and often passes the whole Day there. Military Preparations are going on every Where there; however, the Time of the Emperour's Departure for the Army is not fixed.

Letters from the Continent say that there is not the least Probability that an Accommodation between the Russians and Turks will speedily be brought about, as the Empress will not give up several Points laid down as the Basis of a Pacification, which the Porte looks upon as humiliating and dishonourable.

June 4. France has at length effected the great Stroke of Politicks she has been long aiming at. The Government is become bankrupt, and the whole Score of State Debts is rubbed out. All Pensions, all Annuities, are sunk. All these important Resolutions have actually passed the Grand Council, and the publick Declaration of them is expected by the first Post.

By private Letters from Paris we learn that the Court finds new and almost unsurmountable Difficulties in their Attempts to raise the new Imposts, and that the whole Kingdom is upon the Point of revolting; so that it is generally imagined that the King will, at last, be constrained to recall the old Parliament.

The Squadron under the Command of Admiral Rodney was spoken with on the 29th Ultimo, all well, by the Maryland Planter, Piper, from Virginia, in Latitude forty eight Degrees thirty Minutes north.

They write from Lisbon that the English Factory there has been restored to its former Privileges. The Woollen Manufactures of France having been prohibited, the French Minister there lately presented a Memorial on the Subject, to which he had not then received an Answer from the Portuguese Ministry.

The piratical State of Tunis has furnished six Vessels, carrying one Hundred and thirty nine Guns and one Thousand two Hundred and sixty Men, for the Service of the Porte; three of them are English built, and were bought of Merchants in London. They are sailed to oppose the Entrance of the Russian Fleet into the Strait of the Dardanelles.

June 6. Yesterday Morning, at Half an Hour past four o'Clock, her Majesty was taken in Labour, Notice of which was immediately sent to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Secretaries of State, and the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and a little before six o'Clock her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince. This happy Event was announced to the Publick by the ringing of Bells, hoisting of Flags, and firing the Tower Guns.

Her Majesty and the young Prince were yesterday, in the Afternoon, as well as could be expected.

It is said that a certain great Personage is at length come to a Resolution to dismiss from his Service all such of his Servants as he finds are grown obnoxious to his People.

It is said that Lord Hillsborough is to succeed Lord Townshend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and that the Earl of Suffolk is to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the Room of Lord Hillsborough.

At a Court of Common Council, held yesterday, a Report was read from the Committee appointed to consider and assist the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, with the Opinion of Council, whether their Imprisonment by the House of Commons could be tried by a legal Course of Law. The Counsel's Opinions are, that it could not; however, a Motion was made that this be laid before the Common Hall on Midsummer Day next. The Counsel consulted on this Occasion were Messieurs Glynn, Dunning, Mansfield, and the Common Serjeant.

It was reported yesterday that a new Treaty of Commerce is now upon the Tapis between the Courts of Lisbon and London.

A considerable Fall in the Price of Port Wines is soon expected, in Consequence of the new Arrangement which has lately taken Place with Respect to the British Merchants at Lisbon and Oporto.

It is said that some Papers of a treasonable Import were dropped about St. James's Palace on Tuesday Night.

June 8. The Number of the Minority Noblemen and Gentlemen that honoured St. James's with their Presence on Tuesday surpassed that of any other Birthday for these seven Years.

Within these few Days, the Lord Chancellor, it is said, has paid very frequent Visits to Lord Camden, both in Town and at his Seat in Kent. The latter Nobleman has also had several Conferences with his Majesty very lately.

Sir Edward Hawke is said to have declined the Acceptance of a Peerage.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor received a Letter by the Penny Post, containing most audacious Threats against a great Personage, and against his Lordship, if Something be not immediately done to reduce the Price of Provisions. His Lordship sent the Letter to the Earl of Rochford for his Inspection, and to be laid before the great Personage. It is written in a fair Hand, and well spelled. It was put into the General Post Office, and conveyed from thence by the Penny Post.

Extract of a private Letter from Berlin, *May* 25.

"The Ottoman Porte has thought proper to release the Russian Minister at Constantinople from the Confinement under which he has been kept ever since the Rupture between Russia and the Porte. As the Empress of Russia always positively refused to hearken to any Proposals of Accommodation until her Minister was set at Liberty, his having now obtained it is considered as a Prelude to a Peace between these two Powers. The King of Prussia, having finished his grand annual Reviews here, set out from hence early this Morning, to review and exercise his Troops in Pomerania, and will return to Potsdam about the End of the Month. I never saw that Prince in better Health and Spirits than he is at present. He has a most surprising Constitution, and appears as capable of bearing Fatigue as he was at the End of the late War."

They write from the Hague that Couriers are frequently passing between that Place and Berlin, in Consequence of an Affair of Importance now on the Carpet between the States General and his Prussian Majesty.

A certain Ambassadour, we are assured, has disavowed any Knowledge of the Insults said to have been committed by the Spaniards in the West Indies upon the trading Subjects of his Britannick Majesty.

It is said that Letters are received in Town which mention that a certain southern Potentate had like to have lost his Life by opening a Letter directed to him, which contained a very subtle and deadly Poison; but his Majesty was immediately seized with a Giddiness, and dropped the Letter out of his Hand.

The French intend to secure to themselves the Possession of Corsica, by the following politick though barbarous Plan. They are continually transporting new Settlers thither, and bringing away the Natives; so that, in Time, the greatest Part of the Malcontents will be removed off the Island, the Chiefs shut up in the Prisons of Old France, and the rest dispersed through their Colonies.

The Account in some of the Papers, of a large Body of Troops marching from Madrid, to prevent an expected Insurrection in France, is entirely without Foundation.

One of the Morning Papers mentions the Death of the Earl of Halifax. Two others say his Lordship is dangerously ill, but not dead.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 1.

Extract of a Letter from London, *May* 13.

"THERE is Nothing new, of a publick Nature. The City of London is a good Deal agitated with the Dispute about the Office of Sheriff. Wilkes and Oliver are engaged against each other, and it is uncertain which will succeed. The Election will be on Midsummer Day. The Parliament was prorogued last Week. Lord North is yet firm in his Place, and boasted a Week or two ago that the Riots occasioned by confining the Lord Mayor had fixed him more firmly than ever."

Extract of another Letter from London, *of the same Date.*

"The following Bounty on Staves and Heading passed last Week, namely.

Pipe Staves, one Thousand two Hundred to the Thousand; five Feet and a Half long, four and a Half to six Inches wide, and two Inches thick on the thinnest Edge.

Hogshead Staves, one Thousand eight Hundred to the Thousand; four Feet and a Half long, four and a Half to six Inches wide, and one and a Half Inch thick on the thinnest Edge.

Barrel Staves, two Thousand four Hundred to the Thousand; three Feet six to three Feet eight Inches long, four to five Inches wide, and one and a Half Inch thick on the thinnest Edge.

Heading, three Thousand six Hundred Pieces to the Thousand; Pipe two Feet eight Inches long, Hogshead two Feet four Inches, and Barrel two Feet one Inch long; each Piece five to six Inches wide, and two Inches thick on the thinnest Edge.

Bounty, six Pounds a Thousand for three Years, to commence the first of next Year; four Pounds a Thousand for three Years after that, and two Pounds a Thousand for three Years after that. All to be six Score to the Hundred."

Extract of a Letter from London, *June* 5.

"Every Thing in the political Way remains exactly in the same Situation as when I wrote last. If Wilkes is chosen Sheriff next Midsummer Day, as I am apt to think he will, it will serve to prolong his political Life for some Time longer. When in Office, it is expected he will be guilty of some Extravaganee or other, which may tend to undo him; but whether that shall happen or not, he is an Object highly unworthy any farther Consideration.

"I saw Doctor Franklin this Day. He is just returned from a little Excursion into the Country, and is in perfect Health. I hope the Time is approaching when our Ministry will have both Inclination and Leisure to call for and listen to his Advice. No Man hath more studied, and more fully comprehends, the true Interests of both Countries, and has more enlarged Views of human Nature, and the general Interests of Mankind, than he has; no Man deserves better of Society; and, of Course, no Man is fitter to be consulted upon the great Objects now in Contemplation, and upon the Grounds of Dispute which still remain to be adjusted between us."

Captain Lattimore, from London, on the 21st of June, off the Western Islands, spoke the Schooner Shirley, Captain Minten, from Virginia for Madeira.

By Captain Higgs, from St. Eustatia, we learn that on the 8th Instant Captain Calvert, in a Sloop belonging to Virginia, as he was going into St. Eustatia from St. Croix, ran on Board a French Schooner, then at Anchor in the Road, with thirty six Hogsheads of Sugar, twelve Hogsheads of Rum, and a Quantity of Coffee on Board, and did her so much Damage that she immediately sunk. Captain Calvert was soon after secured in the Fort, and his Vessel seized, to make Reparation for the Damage.

NEWBERN, *July* 19.

BY a Person arrived in Town, who has just been through the Settlements of the Regulators, we have Advice that upwards of six Thousand of those People have taken the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty, and happily returned to their Farms and Plantations. They say they are now perfectly contented, and express much Satisfaction at the Event of the late Battle, which has opened their Eyes, and fully convinced them of the wrong Measures they were pursuing.

By several intercepted Letters from the Regulating Chiefs, it has very plainly appeared that they intended to seize the Government, though it was a profound Secret among themselves, and not suffered to transpire among the common People, who were to have been led on by Degrees, with the Pretence of redressing Grievances, till their Successes against the Provincial Forces (which they made no Doubt of) should have infatuated their Minds, and ripened them for the Execution of the grand Plot.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 15.

THIS Day many Gentlemen honoured the College of William and Mary with their Attendance, to assist in commemorating the Foundation of that useful Establishment. After Prayers and a Sermon in the Chapel, two elegant English Orations, in Praise of the Founders and Benefactors of the College, were pronounced in the Hall by two of the Students, Messieurs Edmund Randolph and William Leigh, with such Spirit and Propriety as to obtain the just Applause of a numerous and attentive Audience. These academical Exhibitions being finished, the rest of the Day was spent in a decent Festivity, suitable to the Occasion.

Upon examining a Flat which had lain anchored several Days past just above the Mouth of Carter's Creek, in York River, there was found the dead Body of an elderly Man, whose Name, it since appears, was George Smith, a Waterman. He was found lying on his Back, in the Middle of the Boat, and had Nothing on but a Shirt and an old Cotton Waistcoat. The Jury of Inquest found his Body so much swelled and mortified that they could not tell whether he died a natural Death or not, although it was believed he did, the same Man having been seen in a Flat, alone, a Week or two before, and at that Time very sick. He was very poor, and has left a Wife and several Children in King William.——The Flat, which carries about nine Hogsheads, and the few Articles which were found in her, are under the Care of Mr. Spencer, at Oberdeen Creek; and we have heard that the Flat is the Property of Mr. Daniel Lipscomb.

The Two Sisters, Taylor, from London, is arrived in James River.

Arrivals from Virginia, at London. Liberty, Blackwell, and Middleton, Clark.

[Marriages.] DAVID KERR, Esquire, Attorney at Law in King and Queen, to Miss FANNY TUCKER, a Daughter of the late Colonel Robert Tucker, of Norfolk.

[Deaths.] Mr. FRANCIS JERDONE, of Louisa, an eminent Merchant in that County. He acquired a handsome Fortune by Trade, with the fairest Reputation.

To the Reverend Mr. THOMAS GWATKIN, *on his Defence of the Protest.*

SIR,

THE Number of Peers required to proceed to Business in the House of Lords is, you say, usually and properly stiled the *Representation of the Peerage*. All the Lords then, to a Man, never being assembled on any Occasion, the whole Business of the upper House of Parliament is not done, according to you, by the Peers, but by a *Representation of the Peerage*; that is, by those present Members that represent both themselves and the absent Members, who also may come and represent themselves if they please. For a like Reason, the whole Business of the lower House of Parliament is done not by the Representatives of the People of Great Britain, but by the Representatives of the Representatives of the People, by sitting Members, that represent both themselves and the absent, who also may represent themselves, if they please to attend. And this you esteem usual and proper Language! What our Laws call the General Court you call the supreme Tribunal of this Dominion. What our Laws call the Burgesses you call the General Assembly, leaving out two Parts in three of those who are comprised, by our Laws, under the Terms General Assembly. These Observations are not so trivial or immaterial, as, at first Sight, they may be thought; because you appear to me to place a great Deal of your Strength, with Respect to Argument, in miscalling Things, or endeavouring to make them go by wrong Names. Thus you denominate our Plan for an Episcopate an Attack upon religious Liberty, and its Favourers you treat as Men prepared to sacrifice you to the Fury of ecclesiastical Ambition. If you will allow me the same Liberty, that is, to call Things by what Names I please, I will undertake to prove any Thing required. For Instance, I will undertake to prove the handsomest Face in the World to be the ugliest; if you will only permit me to put what Mask I have a Mind upon it, and agree that this Mask shall be taken for the real Face. You say of the Bishop of London, "he likewise recommends to all the Professorships in episcopal Colleges, and I believe his Recommendation either to them or to vacant Parishes is rarely set aside." Let us examine how this Matter stands with Respect to the College of which you are a Member, and which, I suppose, you reckon, as yet, among the episcopal Colleges. The Bishop of London, as Bishop of London, has Nothing to do with recommending to vacant Professorships in William and Mary College, nor has any Title so much as to be made acquainted with those Vacancies. The Visiters of the College, when they think proper, choose the Bishop of London Chancellor of the College; but even this Chancellorship is no more than an honorary Title, except when the Visiters choose to make it more. The Visiters can prefer whom they please here to vacant Professorships, without waiting for the Chancellor's Recommendation; and if they determine to send to England for Professors, they can, if they please, pass by the Chancellor, and send to any other Person for these Professors. I have put these Things together to show that when you give us no Authority but your own we cannot depend upon you for what is usual or proper Language, or for Matters of Fact, much less for Anecdotes; because you are not careful to express yourself, in Point of Language, with Precision, and are capable of stumbling, we see, in the plainest Matters of Fact, with which we had Reason to suppose you the best acquainted. It is not a little amusing to observe here, by the Bye, what strange Difficulties and Perplexities a Writer may plunge himself into by having unwarily rendered it incumbent upon him to maintain two Points which will not agree with each other. You are against any Bishop's Court here, when you contend for placing ecclesiastical Censures in the General Court; yet you acknowledge the Bishop of London's Jurisdiction, extol his Government, and affirm yourself to be tied to it by an Oath of canonical Obedience, when you set yourself against the proposed Episcopate. Hereupon what sad Shifts you are put to, that you may find out Something wherein the Bishop of London's Jurisdiction and Government may consist! How laughable it is to see you place the Bishop of London's Jurisdiction and good Government, to obey which you are bound by an Oath in his recommending to vacant Professorships and vacant Parishes, to which he never does recommend, especially when we consider that if he did recommend to them all Connection between him and the Persons recommended must cease on your Plan with either the good or ill Success of the Recommendation.

In your Paragraph on the Clergy's altering their Minutes at one and the same Sitting, you call their not adhering to their first and hasty Resolutions, passed with little or no Debate, the Want of Order and Decorum, and their adhering to their final Resolutions, after a great Deal of Debate, after you and Mr. Henley had said what you pleased against them, proceeding with a Precipitation beyond Example; that is, you complain of Precipitation, and are an Advocate for Precipitation in the same Breath.

In your Passage on the proposed Address, with Respect to its being signed by the Clergy out of Convention, you represent the Clergy in general, and those employed about the Address in particular, as very wicked and very foolish, without any just Grounds; for what should induce some to bribe, and others to be bribed, in Relation to signing the Address? Or what should make any of them guilty of pretending to have obtained Names to it which they had not obtained? The Objections which you make here would lie against an Address debated and signed in a Convention; for People at three Thousand Miles Distance might still consider the Whole as a Forgery, if they had a Mind to be so perverse.

Having thus considered what you have said in Relation to the Proceedings of the Clergy at the Convention, and the Measure then agreed upon, I will now endeavour to lay together, and bring into one Point of View, the many Accusations which you bring against the proposed Episcopate, and deliver them, if I can, from that State of Confusion in which they lie in your Defence, in Order that it may be examined whether they be true Accusations or otherwise, and what you have urged in their Support. According to you, 1. this Episcopate includes a Jurisdiction over the other Colonies; 2. it is contrary to the natural Rights and fundamental Laws of the other Colonies; 3. it is an Attempt to withdraw ourselves from our ancient Jurisdiction in ecclesiastical Matters; 4. it contains an Attack upon religious Liberty; 5. four or five respectable Persons among the Dissenters have written against the Episcopate; 6. if a Bishop comes there is Danger that he will be thrown into the Sea; 7. ill disposed Persons will make Use of it (the Episcopate) to kindle such a Flame as may go near to put a Period to the British Empire in America; 8. the Clergy aim, by the Episcopate, to detach themselves from the rest of the Community; 9. sufficient Security is not offered for the Continuance of our Rights, civil and religious, if the Episcopate takes Place.

It may be proper, in this Place, before we examine into the Strength of these Articles of Accusation, to give you our Plan of an Episcopate, especially as you think proper, once more, to call upon us for what is already in every Body's Hands who chooses to have it. Our Plan, then, is to obtain a Bishop, if we can, who shall create no Expense to any Person in America, for the sole Purpose of ordaining, of confirming those who desire to be confirmed, of exhorting the Clergy to their Duty, and of presiding in a Court of Clergymen to be held for the single Business of punishing Clergymen according to the Nature of their Offence, as it shall appear to this Court. But what signifies it now to have told you this Plan? You can still modestly ask what Part of the Plan is *kept out of Sight?* And why must any of it be kept out of Sight? Why, but because it is convenient for you that some Part of it should be supposed to be *kept out of Sight*, because, if you may be allowed to imagine what you please to be kept out of Sight, you have a great Deal to say against that Part which you imagine to be kept out of Sight.

With Reſpect to the firſt Article, you ſay "The Expreſſion Ameri-"can Epiſcopate muſt include a Juriſdiction over the other Colonies; "for if it include a Juriſdiction over the Clergy of the ſaid Colonies, it "muſt, in ſome Meaſure, include a Juriſdiction over the Colonies them-"ſelves." Notwithſtanding this, the Epiſcopate, if the King pleaſes, may be confined to the Clergy of this Colony. If other Clergymen be included, it will be becauſe they have deſired it. It includes no Juriſdiction over any Body but Clergymen: Juſt as a Surveyor Generalſhip includes no Juriſdiction over any Body but certain of the King's Officers; and why the King may not appoint a proper Superintendent over the Clergy, as he is Head of the Church, as well as appoint proper Superintendents over other Sets of Men, in Quality of Head of the State, I cannot underſtand. In Regard to the ſecond Article, you urge, "The Manner wherein the na-"tural Rights and fundamental Laws of the other Colonies may be "affected by an American Epiſcopate *I am not obliged to point out.* The "Proteſters *intimated their Suſpicion* of its being productive of theſe *bad* "*Conſequences*, which was not without Reaſon; for the general Oppoſition "the Scheme meets with from almoſt all Ranks of Men to the North-"ward, the Endeavours that have been made Uſe of to defeat it at "Home, the expreſs Application of Doctor Mayhew, and others, for "that Purpoſe, afford ſufficient Grounds for ſuch *Apprehenſions.*" Here you tell us, in expreſs Terms, that you are not obliged to make out a very material Propoſition in the Proteſt; which, if it mean any Thing, is a bold Aſſertion. Then you endeavour to ſink this bold Aſſertion into an Intimation of a Suſpicion; then this Intimation of a Suſpicion becomes an Apprehenſion; and, finally, this Apprehenſion is proved to be reaſonable and well grounded, not by any Thing which you have to ſay of your own Knowledge, but by the Oppoſition of ſome, and the Application of others, the Particulars of which we are left in the Dark about. Is this, now, maintaining, or giving up, a great Point in Queſtion? Is it demonſtrating, or retracting, nay is it not retracting with a very ill Grace, more like a pertinacious Wrangler than a Man of Candour? Let the Reader judge. In Relation to the third Article, which conſiſts in your affirming that the propoſed Epiſcopate is an Attempt to withdraw ourſelves from our ancient Juriſdiction in eccleſiaſtical Matters, let us inquire. A Commiſſion was granted by George the firſt, and renewed by George the ſecond in the firſt Year of his Reign, as may be ſeen on our Records, to Doctor Gibſon, Biſhop of London, to put the Clergy of the Church of England in America under the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Biſhop. The Clergy in America, as appears by the Commiſſion, had, before this, been annexed to none of the Biſhopricks in England; which alſo agrees with an old Law of this Dominion, requiring our Clergy to conſiſt of ſuch as have been ordained by a *Biſhop in England.* The Commiſſion empowers the Biſhop, either in his own Perſon, or by his Commiſſaries, to viſit the Clergy, to call them before him, to hear Witneſſes againſt them, and to inflict various Degrees of eccleſiaſtical Cenſures upon them; ſuch as Suſpenſion, Removal, and Excommunication. The ſame Commiſſion not only confers theſe Powers for governing the Clergy, but reſtrains the Biſhop from concerning himſelf with all other Perſons whatſoever; and the Commiſſion claims to the King the Power of doing all this by Virtue of his being Head of the Church in America. In Conſequence of this Commiſſion, the Biſhop's Commiſſary held a Court in this Dominion, which conſiſted of himſelf and four grave Clergymen, agreeable to the Conſtitutions of the Church of England; from which Court there lies an Appeal, by the Commiſſion under which it acted to his Majeſty's Privy Council in England, which accords with the eſtabliſhed Method of Proceeding in our civil Courts. The Remarks which I have to make hereupon are theſe; 1. that in our propoſed Addreſs we deſire the King to grant no more than has been already granted by his Royal Grandfather and Great Grandfather; for there is no Difference, we think, between granting certain Powers to the Biſhop of London and granting the ſame to an appropriated Biſhop, except that in granting them to the latter they will be granted to the Perſon beſt able to carry them into Execution, as acting in his own Perſon, and not through the Mediation of Commiſſaries, who will become unneceſſary; 2. that Gibſon, and his Commiſſaries, never attempted to exceed the above Commiſſion; 3. that no good Reaſon can be aſſigned why we ſhould wiſh to part with ſuch a Court as the above, for the Sake of putting the Buſineſs that belonged to it into the Hands of the General Court; 4. that what the Favourers of an American Epiſcopate deſire agrees with both the moſt ancient and the only eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment reſpecting the Government of the Clergy, as Clergymen, that ever yet took Place in this Colony; 5. that the Biſhop of London's Juriſdiction over the Clergy here, being none before the above Commiſſion, expired alſo with the above Commiſſion, which has not been renewed ſince the Death of Doctor Gibſon, and laſtly, that Commiſſions granted in quiet Times by ſuch Kings as George the firſt and George the ſecond, for the very Purpoſe of erecting a regular and ſtanding Government over the Clergy in America, are ſurely better Precedents to be followed, at this Juncture, than Commiſſions granted in very unſettled Times, and on very extraordinary Occaſions, that had no Relation to our preſent Caſe, by either King Henry the eighth or Queen Elizabeth. The fourth Accuſation which you bring againſt our American Epiſcopate is that it contains an Attack upon religious Liberty, or will be looked upon to be ſuch an Attack by the Diſſenters. The Country Clergyman denies that Biſhops are of Apoſtolical Inſtitution, in Hope, I ſuppoſe, to draw us into that as well as other Controverſies which ſubſiſt between the eſtabliſhed Church and the Diſſenters. But there is no Need for entering into all theſe Diſputes on the preſent Occaſion. The Defenders of the Church of England maintain Biſhops to be of Apoſtolical Inſtitution. The Defenders of Calviniſtical Eſtabliſhments take the other Side of the Queſtion. Neither Party have a Right to determine the Point for the other, neither of them acknowledge any infallible Judge of Controverſy. Religious Liberty does not therefore conſiſt in the Settlement of Points which never can be ſettled, at leaſt to the Satisfaction of both Parties; but religious Liberty conſiſts in this, that they who maintain Biſhops to be of Apoſtolical Inſtitution ſhall have their Biſhop, and they who maintain the Preſbytery to be of Apoſtolical Inſtitution ſhall have their Preſbytery. Now if any Diſſenters will be ſo unreaſonable as to call our Uſe of our own religious Liberty an Attack upon theirs, will inſiſt upon that to be the Denial of religious Liberty which is indeed the Exerciſe of it, we cannot help it; nor ought they, I think, in ſuch a Caſe, to be heard or regarded. With Reſpect to the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh articles of Impeachment, concerning a few reſpectable Perſons among the Diſſenters that have written againſt our Epiſcopate, an Anecdote about toſſing the Biſhop when he comes into the Sea, and your Dreams of a Flame to be kindled on his Arrival that will go near to put an End to the Britiſh Empire in America, not to paſs by what the Country Clergyman ſays about moiſtening the Soil with Blood, what does all this prove, but that if you, and ſome others, had the Elements at Command, you would have no Occaſion to call down Fire from Heaven! If Fire and Water will obey you, it ſeems you will no longer ſtand reaſoning with us; you will not appeal to Argument, but to Violence, or to one of the ſevereſt Methods of Perſecution, namely, that of letting looſe the inflamed Mob upon the Perſon devoted to Deſtruction. And what is all this Confuſion, this Blood, and Water, and Fire, to be employed for? To oppoſe the landing of a Biſhop who comes with no other Powers but ſuch as have been exerciſed here long ago by Doctor Gibſon and his Commiſſaries, and have been found to be perfectly harmleſs; to oppoſe a Man who comes to take no Money out of any Body's Pocket, who comes to hurt no Body but Clergymen, at whoſe Deſire he comes, and none of thoſe but ſuch as ſhall have been adjudged, by a Court of their Brethren, to be incorrigible by milder Treatment. I hope, for the Honour of America, it will require more Firebrands to kindle the Flame you mention than you imagine. When you get into ſuch Fermentations as theſe, on Occaſions that have Nothing in them which ought to provoke your Reſentment, ſurely a little Bathing in ſalt Water, I mean not to hurt you, might properly be preſcribed to you by your Phyſician, as equally ſalutary in your Caſe and in that of a Perſon's being bit by a mad Animal. I cannot quit this Topick without obſerving that you ought to ſhow a Reſemblance between the propoſed Epiſcopate and thoſe Acts of Government which have cauſed Diſturbances in America, and thence deduce the Probability of its raiſing the like Diſturbances; inſtead of which, you take the Diſturbances for granted, and thence are willing to infer a Reſemblance between the Epiſcopate and ſuch Acts of Government as have cauſed ſuch Diſturbances. This, in my humble Opinion, is juſt as if you ſhould fire at a Mark with the wrong End of the Fowling Piece foremoſt, by which the Fowler is more in Danger than the Animal whoſe Life is intended to be taken away. The eighth Article is, that the Clergy aim, by the Epiſcopate, to detach themſelves from the reſt of the Community. You are pleaſed to ſay, on this Head, that the Gentlemen of the Law, and Phyſicians, might as well deſire ſuch a Diſtinction as the Clergy. I will then tell you what I conceive the Diſtinction to be which the Clergy deſire; it is no other than what is common to other Men who act in different Capacities. Candidates for a Licenſe to plead have their Examiners here; and would think it hard, no Doubt, to be obliged to take a Voyage to the Temple, whatever Improvement they might receive from ſuch a Voyage, for the Sake of obtaining the ſaid Licenſe. In this Reſpect, the Clergy, or rather they who intend to be Clergymen, wiſh to be on a Footing with the Gentlemen deſigned for the Law, and with the Gentlemen deſigned for the Faculty, who are not compelled to go to Europe for a Licenſe to practiſe. Our Militiamen are not, therefore, detached from the reſt of the Community, becauſe, for certain Offences, reſpecting them as Militiamen, they are anſwerable in a Court Martial. In this Reſpect, we deſire to be upon a Footing with our Militiamen. Why ſhould there not be the ſame Order and Regularity obſerved in governing Clergymen, ſo far forth as they are Clergymen, which is obſerved in governing other Bodies of Men, in their diſtinct Capacities? The Biſhop ordains and grants a Licenſe to preach, which runs during Pleaſure. You might, I think, as well take away thoſe Powers from him as the Powers of governing the Clergy, which are the natural Conſequences of thoſe Powers. Notwithſtanding the eccleſiaſtical Court which we contend for, Clergymen will, no Doubt, be puniſhable for Treaſon, and other Offences againſt the State, and againſt the Laws in the civil Courts, with other Men, and in the ſame Manner as they have been hitherto. We contend not for an eccleſiaſtical Court on Suppoſition that Clergymen are leſs, but more, puniſhable than other Men, for many Offences; which, I think, is agreeable to the Senſe of the penal Law againſt Vice, Blaſphemy, &c. paſſed in the fourth Year of Queen Anne, wherein is this Clauſe: "Provided always, that Nothing herein contained ſhall be "conſtrued to exempt any Clergyman within this Colony, who ſhall be "guilty of any of the Crimes herein before mentioned, from ſuch farther "Puniſhment as might have been inflicted on him for the ſame before "the making of this Act, any Thing herein contained to the contrary "notwithſtanding." You ſeem to take it for a Maxim that the Clergy muſt neceſſarily either be detached from the reſt of the Community or from the Biſhop. On the other Hand, we ſee no Neceſſity for either. We deſire to remain under the civil Juriſdiction of the General Court, in our civil Capacity, as other Men are; but, beſides this, to be under the Juriſdiction of an eccleſiaſtical Court, as being Clergymen.

(The Remainder in our next.)

Advertiſements.

FALMOUTH, *Auguſt* 6, 1771.

THE Subſcriber will rent out, for a Term of Years, the Publick Houſe which *John Newton* at preſent occupies in *Falmouth*; or will ſell it, and make the Terms eaſy to the Purchaſer. Mr. *Newton*'s Time expires the firſt of *November* next.

The Subſcriber has a Caſk of Merchandiſe, in his Store, marked A Mc No. 12, which does not belong to him; nor can he ſay when or where he received it, but that it muſt have been received ſince the Middle of laſt *May*. He miſſes a Caſk of Nails marked G F I, for that it is probable ſome Perſon has received his Caſk inſtead of that left with him.

2‖ ARTHUR MORSON.

LANCASTER, *Auguſt* 5, 1771.

WHEREAS one *William Batten* (alias *Tomkins*) has carried off TWO NEGROES, which I, as Guardian to the Orphans of *Thomas Pollard*, deceaſed, hired to him for the preſent Year; and as it is imagined the ſaid *Batten* intends to ſell the ſaid Negroes, all Perſons are deſired to take Notice that he has no Property in them. The ſaid Negroes are, a Woman named *Hannah*, about two and twenty Years of Age, very low, but well made; and a Girl named *Lucy*, about eleven Years of Age, ſmall and ſlender made. Whoever will bring the ſaid Negroes to me, on *Rappahanock* River, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, beſides what the Law allows.

2‖ JOHN BAILEY.

ENSURANCE OFFICE, BALTIMORE TOWN, MARYLAND, JULY 29, 1771.

I TAKE this Method to acquaint all Gentlemen, Merchants, and Maſters of Ships or Veſſels, that I have lately opened an Office for enſuring Ships, Veſſels, and Cargoes, on any fair Riſk, at the cuſtomary Premium, being ſupported by a Number of Gentlemen of Probity and Property, as Underwriters. Any Orders, accompanied with the Premium or Credit, ſhall be punctually executed by their very humble Servant, THOMAS BRERETON.

A MATCH of COCKS to be fought at *Lunenburg* Courthouſe, on *Tueſday* the 17th of *September* between the *Dinwiddie* and *Lunenburg* Gentlemen; to ſhow fifteen Cocks for five Pounds a Battle, and fifty Pounds the odd Battle. There will be good Entertainment for all Gentlemen that are diſpoſed to come.

1‖ JAMES COLE.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBERS, *at their Store in* PORTSMOUTH,

LOAF, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugar, Jamaica Spirits, *Antigua* and Northward Rum, Chocolate, *Madeira* Wine *London* Quality five Years old, a few Pieces of very fine Bolting Cloths, a Parcel of Grindſtones, a Pair of *Cologne* Millſtones four Feet five Inches Diameter, a Quantity of double Oil Flints, Marble Slabs, a few Wheat Fans, and a few Dozen of Ruſſia Mats.

¶ Good clean bright FLAXSEED taken in Payment.

INGLIS and LONG.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, upon the Premiſes, on the 25th Day of* October *next,*

A TRACT of LAND in *Dinwiddie* County, on the Branches of *Namozeen* Creek, near *Hutching*'s Ordinary, about twenty Miles from *Peterſburg*, containing eight Hundred and forty four Acres. There are about fifty or ſixty Acres of it cleared, with a new Quarter, Overſeer's Houſe, Tobacco Houſe, and ſome Apple and Peach Trees. The Time of Payment of the Purchaſe Money to be agreed on at the Day of Sale. Any Perſon wanting to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to the Overſeer, on the Place. 10 JOSIAH TATEM.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *in the* Virginia, *Captain* Robertſon, *and to be* SOLD *at the Subſcriber's Shop in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, chymical and galenical. Alſo Spices of all Sorts, Jar Raiſins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, plain and coloured Comfits, white and brown Sugar Candies, Barley Sugar, Orange Chips, candied Ginger and Eringo, Capers, beſt Sallad and Barbers Oil, beſt Durham Flower of Muſtard, Sago, Vermacelli, Salop, Pearl Barley, fine rich old Sack and Rheniſh Wines, Saltpetre, red and white Lead, Verdigriſe, Pruſſian Blue and Vermilion, Anderſon's, Lockyer's, and Agard's Pills, Godfrey's and Freeman's Cordials, Eau de Luce, Turlington's Balſam and Balſam of Honey, Daffy's, Squire's, and Stoughton's Elixirs, Eaton's Styptick, Hill's Tincture of Valerian, Mrs. Rednap's real Fit Drops, Greenhow's Tincture for the Gums and Teeth, Ditto for the Toothach, Britiſh Rock Oil, Bateman's and Jeſuits Drops, Eſſence of Water Dock and Lemons, Elixir Bardana, Doctor James's Fever Powders, Blackrie's famous Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel, very neat Smelling Bottles, Anodyne Necklaces, Breaſt Pipes and Nipple Glaſſes, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, beſt and ſecond Lancets with or without Caſes, Gold and Silver Leaf, Court Plaiſter, ſmall Glaſs Funnels, Vials, Gallipots, Lint, Tow, *&c. &c. &c.* WILLIAM PASTEUR.

¶ I would willingly diſpoſe of my Shop Bottles, Pots, *&c.* at a reaſonable Price. W. P.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Monday *the 16th of* September, *at* Dinwiddie *Courthouſe, being Court Day,*

THE Land and Plantation whereon Mr. *William Gunn* now lives, near *Lewellin Jones*'s Bridge, on *Nottoway* River, whereon are a Dwellinghouſe with four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn thirty two Feet by ſixteen, a Garden eighty Feet ſquare paled and railed, and a Peach Orchard. Credit will be allowed to the Purchaſer until *April* next.—Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, the Land and Plantation whereon *John Wood* now lives, containing one Hundred and twenty five Acres, on which is a Dwellinghouſe with two Rooms on the lower Floor plaiſtered and whitewaſhed, one Brick Chimney, and two Fire Places, a Kitchen twelve by ſixteen, an Apple Orchard of the beſt Kind of Fruit, and a Peach Orchard. The ſaid Land is about ten Miles from *Peterſburg*. One Third of the Money to be paid down, and the Remainder in *October* 1774, the Purchaſer giving Bond with Security.

STEPHEN DANCE.

STRAYED from *York* County, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, a Star in her Forehead, roached Mane and Switch Tail, branded on the near Buttock T D, paces naturally, and is about ſeven Years old. Whoever delivers her to Mr. *Thomas Deſwell* in *Hanover*, or Mr. *David Jamiſon* in *York*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

2 ELIZABETH GOODWIN.

KING WILLIAM County, *Auguſt* 5, 1771.

I HEREBY beg Leave to inform my old Clients, as well as the Publick in general, that I ſhall again attend *Louiſa* County Court to practiſe the LAW. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their Buſineſs may depend on the utmoſt Expedition and Punctuality. HARRY ROBINSON.

AUGUST 15, 1771.

RUN away from *Williamſburg*, on *Sunday* laſt, a Convict Servant Man named ANDREW FRANKS, a Ropemaker by Trade, and can play very well on the Violin. He is about ſix and twenty Years of Age, five Feet five or ſix Inches high, wears his own black Hair, which curls behind, and had on a light brown Duroy Coat and Waiſtcoat, and white Breeches. He has a remarkable Scar on his Breaſt, and is pretty fond of ſtrong Drink. As it is probable he will endeavour to get out of the Country, all Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from taking him on Board; and I hereby offer a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the Law allows, to any Perſon who will deliver him to me at *Williamſburg*, or ſecure him in any Jail; if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS.

WILLIAM PEARSON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Dinwiddie*, a NEGRO MAN named *Davie*, about twenty ſix Years of Age, near ſix Feet high, and remarkable likely, but has a Scar under his right Eye. He was raiſed near *Norfolk*, to which Place, I preſume, he will endeavour to go. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward.

JOSEPH HARPER, Senior.

¶ The Fellow is outlawed.

AUGUST 1, 1771.

STRAYED from Mr. *Scott*'s, at *Hood*'s, in *April* laſt, a ſmall bay HORSE, eight Years old, one hind Foot white, and the other partly white, branded on the near Shoulder T, and on the Buttock S, has ſome white Hairs on the near Side of his Weathers, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. He trots and gallops. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to Mr. *Scott*, or to the Subſcriber at *Blandford*, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

2 WILLIAM M'WHANN.

AUGUST 1, 1771.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, near *Frederickſburg*, a GRAY HORSE, about four Feet ſeven Inches high, not branded, has a remarkable Scar over his left Eye, occaſioned by the Bones being broke, a large white Spot under his Belly, and his Head much fleabitten. Whoever delivers him to me, or Mr. *Benjamin Robinſon* in *Frederickſburg*, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. WILLIAM HUNTER.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a red and white COW, marked with a Crop and two Slits in the right Ear, and an Underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to forty Shillings.

‖ JOSEPH HARPER, Junior.

BEING very deſirous to ſettle all my Affairs, and to releaſe the Gentlemen who at my Requeſt became Truſtees from their Engagements for me, I propoſe to ſell, at *Rocky Ridge*, on *Monday* the 2d of *December* next, to the higheſt Bidders, two Thouſand five Hundred Acres of exceeding rich and valuable LAND, lying juſt below the Falls of *James* River, in the County of *Cheſterfield*, on which is an exceeding good Dwellinghouſe, and all Conveniencies for Cropping. There will be Land enough ſown in Wheat to produce five Thouſand Buſhels. A Stream of Water runs through it ſufficient for a Mill. I likewiſe intend to ſell the Warehouſes and many Lots in *Rocky Ridge*, the valuable Ferries on each Side the River, the Fiſhery known by the Name of *Sandy Bar*, with ſeveral Hundred Acre Lots in *Henrico*, and many Lots in *Shocko*. At the ſame Time will be ſold two Hundred Negroes, and Stocks of all Sorts. The Time of Payment will be agreed on at the Day of Sale. Thoſe who have an Inclination to purchaſe may be ſhown the Premiſes by applying to Mr. *David Pattiſon*. W. BYRD.

THE Ship NASSAU, about five Hundred Hogſheads Burthen, would be glad to take on Liberty for *Liverpool* about a Hundred Hogſheads of Tobacco, at eight Pounds a Tun, and will ſail on or before the laſt of *Auguſt*, with or without the Tobacco. Any Perſon inclinable to ſhip will pleaſe to forward their Orders to the Captain on Board, lying at *Hobb*'s *Hole*.

2‖ JAMES WIGNALL.

ON MONDAY the 19th Inſtant *(Auguſt)* will be ſold by the Inſpectors of *Warwick*, *Rocky Ridge*, *Shocko*, and *Byrd*'s Warehouſes, at *Richmond*, in *Henrico* County, all the Tobacco then ready, ſuppoſed about two Hundred Hogſheads, that was damaged in the late great Freſh. 6

To be SOLD *by the Subſcribers, in* Hanover *County,*

TWO Thouſand four Hundred and ſixty four Acres of LAND lying in *Auguſta* County, on the ſouth Branch of *Potowmack* River, whereon is a large Quantity of rich low Grounds, with ſeveral ſmall Plantations in tenantable Repair, and it will afford a large Proportion of fine Meadow. It is propoſed to be laid off in moderate ſmall Parcels to ſuit the Convenience of Purchaſers, who may be ſhown the Land by the Tenants that live on it. The Terms may be known by applying to Captain *Alexander M'Clenachan* of *Auguſta*, or to the Subſcribers.

2 WILLIAM PARKS SHELTON, JOHN SHELTON,

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Publick, that he has opened Store near the College, where he intends to ſell cheap for ready Money. Their Favours will be thankfully acknowledged by their obedient Servant,

3 MATTHEW HOLT.

*** Thoſe already indebted are deſired to pay off their reſpective Balances by *October*, as I ſhall give no farther Indulgence.

ROCKY RIDGE, *July* 29, 1771.

THE Subſcribers Store at this Place will be, from the firſt Day of *September* next, under the Management of Mr. *John Scott*, by whom Cuſtomers will be ſupplied as formerly. We hope, therefore, they will continue their Dealings.

ALEXANDER & PETERFIELD TRENT.

For SALE, *the following Tracts of* LAND.

THREE Thouſand three Hundred Acres (eleven Hundred of which are low Grounds) on *Dan* River, *Halifax* County, *Virginia*.—Alſo the following Tracts in *North Carolina*: Fifteen Hundred and forty Acres on *Graſſy* Creek, *Granville* County; four Hundred Acres on *Lizard* Creek, joining *Roanoke* River, in *Northampton* County; ſix Hundred and forty Acres on *Fiſhing* Creek, *Halifax* County; two Hundred Acres on *Pretty* Creek, *Halifax* County; two Thouſand Acres on *Governour's* Branch *Halifax* County. Long Credit will be given, if required, and the Terms made known by the Subſcriber, who reſides near *Suffolk*, in *Nanſemond* County.

3 DAVID MEADE.

Juſt IMPORTED, *by* Fiſher, Bragg, & Fleming, *of* Norfolk, *from their Warehouſes in* Whitehaven *and* Birmingham, *and to be* SOLD *by Wholeſale, upon the loweſt Terms, in Parcels aſſorted to Order,*

HARDWARE, Cutlery, Nails, Saddlery, and every Article neceſſary in the Manufactory of Saddlery and Harneſs, Oſnabrugs, Mens and Womens Shoes and Hats. They make and ſell, by Wholeſale or Retail, Mens and Womens Saddles of every Kind, in the neweſt and neateſt Faſhion, all Kinds of Silver or Gold Ciphers or Sprigs on Saddles, Holſters, or Houſings, Harneſs, and every Article in the Saddlery and Harneſs Branches.

As the greateſt Part of the Leather they uſe is imported from their own Tanyard in *Whitehaven*, which is well known to be neater and more durable in general than the Leather of this Country, it is hoped that, with the greateſt Care in manufacturing it, they will be able to give entire Satisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to apply.

POETS CORNER.

CUPID turned Thief.

CUPID, the arranteſt Knave alive,
Stole from Mamma to rob a Hive;
As ſoon as he the Prize had took,
With merry Laugh his Sides he ſhook;
The Honey Comb, in frolick Vein,
He ſuck'd, then laugh'd, then ſuck'd again.
But Pleaſure oft is mix'd with Woe,
And Grief will after Bliſſes flow:
A Bee enrag'd, the Thief to brand,
Fix'd his keen Sting upon his Hand;
Straight he began to ſtamp and roar,
His Finger throbb'd, he ſtamp'd the more,
And like a little Trooper ſwore.
When he found Nothing could aſſuage
The Torture of its burning Rage,
All ſwell'd his Eyes, all ſmear'd his Cheeks,
With Tears which trickled down in Streaks,
Blubbering he to his Mamma run,
Cry'd—Mam—Mamma—you've loſt your Son,
Held his ſwell'd Finger up to move her,
And ſobbing told his Story over,
But 'midſt his Sobbings would complain,
That ſuch a Thing, ſo ſmall, ſo vain,
Should have the Power to give ſuch Pain.
VENUS, ſoft ſmiling at his Tale,
His Finger buſs'd, and all was well;
Then added, you, Sir, you yourſelf,
Are like that Bee, a tiny Elf,
A little buſy fluttering Thing,
Unhappily arm'd with pointed Sting,
And though you ſuch an Urchin are
Can give a Wound which none can bear.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a black HORSE about four Feet ten Inches high, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, a ſhort Switch Tail and hanging Mane, ſome Saddle Spots, branded on the near Shoulder 3S, and had a Bell on marked IS. ‖ DANIEL BAUGH.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a black HORSE about four Feet nine or ten Inches high, paces naturally, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock I; alſo a gray HORSE about four Feet four or five Inches high, branded on the near Buttock R. Poſted, and appraiſed to eighteen Pounds. JOHN STEWART.

YORK Town, *July* 31, 1771.

THE Subſcriber intending to leave the Colony ſoon, begs thoſe who have any Demands againſt him to make them known. ‖ FREDERICK JOHN STEPHENS.

ELIZABETH CITY, *July* 23, 1771.

LOST, or miſlaid, on *Friday* laſt, either at the Capitol or Mr. *Spar's*, or between there and Mr. *Richard Cary's*, in *Warwick* County, an old Newſpaper, in the uſual Fold, containing a Ticket in *Byrd's* Lottery, the Number of which Mr. Treaſurer has, and is a Prize of one Hundred Acres of Land, a five Pound Bill, two of twenty Shillings, one of ten Shillings, ſeveral Receipts, Memorandums, and other Papers. Whoever delivers the ſame to me, or the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. J. WALLACE.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for a Term of Years, and entered upon immediately,*

THE capital Prize drawn in the Honourable *William Byrd's* Lottery, conſiſting of a DOUBLE FORGE and valuable GRISTMILL, with two Acres and a Half of LAND adjoining; alſo two Thouſand Acres of exceeding good LAND, the fartheſt Part of which is not more than three Miles from the Works. The Land, *&c.* will be ſold, or rented, with or without the Forge and Mill, and laid off in ſmall Parcels to ſuit Purchaſers. Long Credit (if required) will be allowed for greateſt Part of the Money, Bond with approved Security being given.—I would have no Objection to diſpoſe of one Moiety of the Whole, or the Stream with or without the Land, to a ſuitable Partner. It is capable of great Improvement, being ſituated in the Heart of a fine Wheat Country; and, at a ſmall Expenſe, the Forge may be converted into a good Merchant Mill, which would manufacture a Hundred Thouſand Buſhels in a Seaſon, beſides the Advantage ariſing from the Griſtmill, which is worth, at leaſt, two Hundred Pounds a Year. The Terms will be made agreeable; and the Land and Works may be viewed, at any Time, by applying to Mr. *Richard Crump*, Merchant at *Rocky Ridge*.

HENRY MORSE.

N. B. The UTENSILS, and OLD IRON, belonging to the Forge, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms.

To be SOLD,

On Thurſday the 26*th of* September *next*,

THE PLANTATION whereon the Subſcriber formerly lived, known by the Name of *Beulah*, with ſeven Hundred and eighty or five Hundred and eighty Acres of Land, as may ſuit the Purchaſer. The ſaid Land is well watered and timbered, and the Plantation is in good Order, with a very fine Apple Orchard, from which are made ſeven or eight Thouſand Gallons of Cider a Year (that Quantity has been made on an Average ever ſince the Year 1756) the Trees are of the beſt Kind of Fruit, and the Cider as good as any on the Continent. The Situation of the Place is convenient to Trade, lies fourteen Miles from the Falls of *Rappahannock*, twelve from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*, ſeven from *Aquia* Warehouſe, the ſame Diſtance from *Aquia* Church, ſix from the Quaker Meeting Houſe, five from the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, in *Fauquier* County, four from *Chopwamſick* Meeting Houſe, in *Stafford* County, and not quite three Miles from two Griſt Mills. There are Buildings fit for a private Gentleman, Planter, Farmer, or Merchant. I could almoſt engage, to any reaſonable Man, that there is Nothing wanting for Conveniencies; that is to ſay, for Houſes, Cellars, *&c.* for a Planter, Farmer, or Merchant, ready fitted to carry on Buſineſs, and a Quantity of Ground fit for ſmall Grain this Fall, at which Time the Purchaſer may have Poſſeſſion of the Plantation. The Title is indiſputable, and will be ſold with as good a Warranty as any Man can require, and a great Bargain. I am determined to ſell for the Benefit of my younger Grandſons, and therefore propoſe to ſell my Land and Plantation at fourteen Years Credit, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security, with Intereſt. If any Part of the Purchaſe Money be paid down, five per Cent. will be deducted.

I have ſundry other Things belonging to the Plantation which I propoſe to ſell on ſix Months Credit, namely, the Utenſils and Stock belonging to the Plantation, ſuch as Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, *&c.* and all the Corn, Fodder, and Hay, made on the Plantation this Year. There is a very good Copper Still and Alembick, a great many good Cider Caſks, and ſundry other Things too tedious to mention. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land and Plantation at any Time before the Day of Sale by applying to the Subſcriber, about a Mile from the aforeſaid Plantation. ‖ JOHN RALLS.

HAMPTON, *July* 25, 1771.

I INTEND to leave *Virginia*, on Account of my Health, for a few Months. All Perſons indebted to me are deſired to make Payment to Mr. *Walter Peter*, Merchant at *Cabin Point*.

JAMES M'CAW.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, in *Fauquier* County, containing two Hundred and eighty Acres, on a Branch of *Occoquan* River, about thirty Miles above *Fredericksburg*; a double GRIST MILL, in *Weſtmoreland* County, in good Order, the Ground Work of which is entirely Locuſt, never known to want Water ſince firſt erected; alſo forty Acres of Land adjoining the ſaid Mill. An indiſputable Title will be made, and a reaſonable Credit allowed for either, or both, by

4 JOHN CORRIE.

STRAYED from Mr. *James M'Dowall's*, in *Richmond*, a black or very dark bay HORSE, about four Feet nine Inches high, five Years old, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock I, paces extremely well, and is a Horſe of great Spirit. As he went off with a Horſe of Mr. *M'Kenerich's* that was bred in *Amherſt*, I imagine he has taken that Courſe. I will give THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows, and pay Charges, to any Perſon that will bring him to Mr. *James M'Dowall*, or to me in *Bedford*.

JAMES DONALD.

SURRY County, *July* 26, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation in *Pitt* County, *North Carolina*, on the ſixteenth of *May* laſt, a Negro Man named EMANUEL, a ſquare made Fellow, of a yelloviſh Complexion, upwards of twenty Years of Age, ſpeaks remarkably hoarſe, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards *Williamſburg*. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Simon Holiat*, of *Elizabeth City*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Runaway, and brings him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

CHARLES REEKS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *King William*, a little above *Weſt Point*, an Apprentice Boy named JAMES CURTIS, of a dark Complexion, has a ſharp Noſe, large fore Teeth, and very light coloured Hair. He took with him two brown Linen Shirts, both patched with Cotton, two Pair of Trouſers, a light coloured Duffi Jacket unlined, that buttons at the Hip, and a *Virginia* Cloth double breaſted Waiſtcoat, with Holes in one Side, ſtriped with different Colours of Worſted. He is ſuppoſed to be gone towards *Dumplin* Iſland, in *Nanſemond* County. I hereby forewarn all Perſons from harbouring him, and all Maſters of Veſſels from taking him away. Whoever conveys the ſaid Boy to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

WILLIAM ROW.

JULY 17, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, laſt Night, a Convict Servant Man named SAMUEL BAILEY, by Trade a Houſe Joiner, and has been in the Country about two Years. He is a ſtout well ſet Fellow, of a ruddy Complexion, about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, has a ſore Leg, which is much ſwelled, a Caſt with his Eyes, which are large and gray, his Head remarkable gray, occaſioned by the Smallpox, which he is a little pitted with, his Dreſs is an Oſnabrug Shirt and long Trouſers, a light brown Jacket, an old Felt Hat, old Country made Shoes tied, and commonly wears a green Worſted Cap. All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or employing him. I will give a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS to any Perſon who will deliver the ſaid Servant to me, beſides what the Law allows.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

COMMITTED to *Suffolk* Jail, on the 18th of this Inſtant, *James Thompſon*, from *Glaſgow*, about five Feet nine Inches high, with brown Hair, and was committed on Suſpicion of being a Convict Servant.

WILLIAM GRANBERY, Jailer.

COMMITTED to *Suffolk* Jail, on Suſpicion of being a Servant, a Negro Man about five Feet nine Inches high, who calls himſelf *Francis Stanfoot*, and has paſſed for a Freeman.

WILLIAM GRANBERY, Jailer.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Surry* County, on the 16th of *July*, an outlandiſh Negro about twenty eight Years of Age, four Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, is very black, has loſt two of his upper fore Teeth, and ſpeaks but indifferent *Engliſh*. He ſays he belonged to one *Tuboothe* of *St. Kitt's*, and ſailed from thence with one Captain *Dunn* into *James* River. The Owner may have him on proving his Property, and paying as the Law directs.

DRURY WARREN.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg* County, a bright bay HORSE about four Feet two Inches high, with ſome Saddle Spots, a Star in his Forehead, ſome white on one of his hind Feet, and branded on the near Buttock M. Poſted, and appraiſed to forty Shillings.

‖ WILLIAM LADD.

For SALE,

THE LEASE of a STORE and WAREHOUSE in *Peterſburg*, extremely well ſituated for Trade, being cloſe to the Tobacco Warehouſes, and convenient either for dry Goods or wet. The Terms may be known by applying to *Mr. David Roſs* in *Goochland*, or to

Tf WILLIAM BEATTIE.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing five Thouſand five Hundred and fifty ſeven Acres, in *Ward's* Fork, *Charlotte* County, which is in fine Order for Cropping, having all convenient Houſes, Barns, Negro Quarters, *&c.* and under good Fence. It will be ſold in Lots, or laid off in the old Survey. Alſo for Sale, eleven Hundred and twenty Acres on *Buck Mountain*. Long Credit will be given, if required. For Terms apply to BENJAMIN WALLER, JOHN WAYLES, RICHARD HANSON, } Attornies for *John Lidderdale*, Eſquire.

Tf

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a bright bay HORSE, branded on the near Buttock thus .·. about four Feet ſeven Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to eight Pounds.

JOSEPH EASTLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Iſle of Wight*, a Cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE about four Feet ſix Inches high, with a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B, paces naturally, and had a ſmall Bell on. Poſted, and appraiſed to five Pounds ten Shillings. WILLIAM BELL.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a bright bay MARE about four Years old, one of her hind Feet white, but neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds.

‖ RICHARD TANKESLEY.

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, *April* 11, 1771.

THE St. CECILIA SOCIETY give Notice, that they will engage with, and give ſuitable Encouragement to, MUSICIANS properly qualified to perform at their CONCERT, provided they apply on or before the firſt Day of *October* next.—The Performers they are in Want of are, a firſt and ſecond Violin, two Hautboys, and a Baſſoon, whom they are willing to agree with for one, two, or three Years.

JOHN GORDON, Preſident.

13 THOMAS LN. SMITH, Vice Preſident

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE about four Feet five Inches high, trots and paces ſlow, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, a roached Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock C. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds.

‖ JOHN LEWIS.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a red and white pied HEIFER marked with a Half Moon on the upper Side of the right Ear, and a Crop and Half Moon on the upper Side of the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty five Shillings. ‖ BLACKMAN WARD.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a dark bay MARE about four Feet ſix Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, ſome Saddle Spots, branded on the near Buttock thus ●, and had on a Bell marked R. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds ten Shillings.

JOHN WHITE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay HORSE about four Feet ten Inches high, has a Blaze in his Face, one hind Foot white, had a Bell on, and is branded on the near Shoulder 71, as near as can be made out. Poſted, and appraiſed to eleven Pounds three Shillings.

JOHN HENDERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a red and white Pied HEIFER marked with a Crop in each Ear, and a Nick in the under Part of the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty five Shillings.

JOHN ARCHER.

To be SOLD *for ready Money, or on Credit,*

A TRACT of LAND containing ſeven Hundred Acres, in *Goochland* County, on *Little Bird* Creek, where the Subſcriber now lives, upon which are the following Improvements, a Dwellinghouſe thirty eight Feet by twenty eight, with two Brick Chimnies, well finiſhed both above and below, all convenient Outhouſes, and a good Storehouſe, a large Garden well paled in, very fine Orchards, and the whole Plantation in excellent Order for Cropping. It is a healthy Situation, well ſupplied with fine Water, and the Soil fit for Tobacco, Corn, and Wheat.—Alſo a Tract of three Hundred Acres near joining the other, whereon are two ſmall Plantations, and Orchards. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes, to Mr. *Neil Campbell*, Merchant in *Richmond*, or to *James Lyle*, Merchant at *Rocky Ridge*, who have Power to diſpoſe of the Lands. Deeds will be made, clear of every Encumbrance.

5 JAMES GEORGE.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 23*d of* September, *being Fair Day (the Sale formerly adverti ſed being prevented by Badneſs of Weather)*

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, uſed to Cropping and Farming. Twelve Months credit will be allowed, on Bond, with Security, bearing Intereſt from the Date.—I have alſo ſome other SLAVES to diſpoſe of at private Sale, among whom are two Carpenters and a few Houſe Servants.

I will alſo ſell the Plantation whereon I now live, in *King George* County, oppoſite to *Fredericksburg*, with or without the Ferry. Credit (if required) will be extended to one, two, or three Years, to ſuit the Purchaſer.

10 JAMES HUNTER.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol, May* 4, 1771.

John M'Dowall, Plaintiff, againſt *Ebenezer M'Culloch*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh, North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine, James Gibſon*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants, and *John M'Dowall*, and *Alexander Gray*, Plaintiffs, againſt *Ebenezer M'Culloch*, and *George Young*, of *Edinburgh, North Britain*, Bankrupts, *Alexander Baine*, and *Hugh M'Mekin*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants *Ebenezer* and *George* being beyond Sea, and not having entered their Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *Ebenezer* and *George* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demands of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons, as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendants (*Ebenezer* and *George*) do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Bills of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Elizabeth River*, in the County of *Norfolk*; and be alſo poſted up at the Front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*. BEN: WALLER.

AS I intend to remove up the Country next Fall, I would ſell my Plantation in *King & Queen* County, which conſiſts of ſix Hundred and fifty five Acres of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapony* River, about ſix Miles above *Weſt Point*, and has on it a very good neat convenient Brick Houſe with two large Rooms, two Cloſets, and a Paſſage on a Floor, with good Cellars under it, two very pleaſant Porticoes, one above and the other below Stairs, neatly finiſhed, with Baniſters and *India* Work, a very convenient Storehouſe ſixty Feet long, with two Floors and a Cellar, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary, Garden, *&c.* in good Order. The Land is good for Corn, and with Manure will produce fine Tobacco. There is alſo belonging to the above mentioned Tract one Hundred Acres of Marſh, lying oppoſite, on the other Side the River, which is very convenient for getting Hay, *&c.* Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the ſame, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN MEREDITH.

Who has alſo for Sale another Plantation in *King & Queen* County, juſt below *Weſt Point*, known by the Name of *Gough's Point*, containing two Hundred Acres, adjoining the Land of Mr. *Samuel Meredith*, on which is a good Deal of Marſh that with little Expenſe might be made a valuable Meadow. The Land is well timbered, but no Improvements on it.

I have alſo three LOTS in *Weſt Point* for Sale, whereon is a neat little Dwellinghouſe with two Rooms on a Floor, and an old Kitchen. The above mentioned Land will be ſold together, or in ſeparate Tracts, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. Tf

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To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotſylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Fredericksburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherſt* County, on *Owen's* Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements's*, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewiſe good Tobacco Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subſcriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherſt* County, but made over by a Deed of Truſt to the Subſcriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.

Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

For SALE, *and may be entered on immediately,*

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouſes, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Walter Peter*. There are four Acres of Land well enclоſed, a good Dwellinghouſe, with all neceſſary Outhouſes, alſo a Storehouſe, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houſes. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

Tf JAMES BUCHANAN.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houſes are not ſold they will be rented for a Term of Years, not exceeding three.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.